

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**JOHN E. HAMILTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.  
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.  
dec6 t-w&w

**A. J. JAMES,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house.  
feb20 w&w

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.  
feb20 w&w

**JOHN ROMAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-House,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

**LIGE ARNOLD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.  
WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.  
Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to.  
apr7 w&w

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office on Court street.  
may19 if

**GEORGE E. ROE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
GREENSBURG, KY.  
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.  
jan14 wly

**JAMES P. METCALFE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in the Courts of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Kodman's.  
feb22 w&w

**P. U. MAJOR,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
NKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

**LAW NOTICE.**  
JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,  
CLAY & MONROE,  
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.  
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Esq., Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.  
apr7 w&w

**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,**  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.  
apr7 w&w

**G. W. CRADDOCK,**  
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
WILL practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
jan4 w&w

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.  
dec11 w&w

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.  
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writings to be recorded in the State of Kentucky, and will also attend to the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.  
Office on St. Clair street, opposite Mansion House.  
nov12 if

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
**DR. J. G. KEENON,**  
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.  
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner.  
sep1 w&w

**A. CONERY,**  
(SUCCESSOR TO W. P. LOOMIS),  
DEALER IN  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-ware, and Fancy Goods.  
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at short notice.  
Retiring from business, I would return my thanks for the patronage I have received, and would recommend Mr. Conery to you as competent to conduct the business as my successor, having been with me for a number of years as Salesman and Watch-maker.  
W. P. LOOMIS.  
sep1 w&w

**JOHN M. McALLA,**  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.  
WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records.  
sep1 w&w

**LOOK AT THIS!**  
**J. L. Moore & Son**  
Are Receiving Their  
**FALL & WINTER GOODS!**  
aug30 w&w

**NOTICE.**  
**FOR SALT RIVER.**  
ALL persons indebted to SOLOMON WEILER, (A Sonneberg, Agent), are requested to come forward immediately and settle up, as he is desirous of closing up his business as soon as possible.  
The stock of clothing on hand will be sold at cost, until the first week in November next, at which time the house will be closed, as the proprietor expects them to emigrate to the head waters of Salt River.  
No. 1, Commonwealth building, St. Clair, st.  
aug18 w&w

**H. WHITTINGHAM,**  
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENT,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.  
nov27 w&w

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL, JOHN A. DICKINSON,  
**NEW CARPET**  
AND  
**House Furnishing Store.**  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
IMPORTERS & DEALERS,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of hand-  
Carpet, Floor Oil Cloths, Tassels, Rugs, Mats, Bands, Cornices, India & Coco Matting, Shades, Stair Rods, Shade Trimmings, Crumb Cloths, Gimp, Green Braid, Stair Linen.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tarpaulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in style, quality, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.  
aug13 w&w

**PIANO TUNER.**  
IT GIVES US PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE to the public that we have made a permanent arrangement with  
**THOS. G. POINSETT,**  
The best tuner and repairer of Pianos in the West. All orders sent to us shall be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.  
TRIPP & CRAGG,  
No. 321, (109) 4th street, Louisville, Ky.  
sep8 w&w

**HART & MAPOTHER,**  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,  
Louisville, Ky.

**EXECUTE** in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-  
LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.  
oc17 w&w

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
HARROW & PHILLIPS,  
PROPRIETORS.  
Terms, \$1.50 per day.  
aug2 w&w

**STOP THERE!**  
HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Owens Hotel.  
When you go to Louisville stop there.  
jcs ly

**M. B. SWAIN,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S  
FURNISHING GOODS,  
No. 4 Masonic Building,  
Louisville, Ky.  
mar10 w&w

**CARRIAGES!**  
**BURR, HAIGHT & WHEELER**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE now on hand a large assortment of Carriages, Side-seat, Top, and Open Buggies, of various styles and finish, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. This is the most complete assortment of vehicles ever offered in the West, and will be sold lower than ever before offered, for cash, or short approved paper.  
Please give us a call and examine our stock.  
sep8 w&w

**BARGAINS**  
IN  
Traveling and Walking Suits.  
**C. T. MERRIMAN,**  
WILL offer on Monday his entire stock in these goods at greatly reduced prices.  
50 Plain Eng Barge Suits at \$10.75  
50 Flounced Eng Barge Suits at \$14.00  
50 Quilted Skirt Eng Barge Suits at \$14.00  
50 Chaffy Suits from \$16 to \$18.00  
25 Rich Valencia Suits from \$18 to \$29.00  
25 Suits in Summer Silk from \$20 to \$25.00.  
C. T. MERRIMAN,  
National Hotel Building,  
FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.  
jcs ly

**GEO. H. CARY,** R. L. TALBOTT,  
**CARY AND TALBOTT,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,  
Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.  
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.  
mar22 w&w

**T. G. WATERS,**  
THOS. G. WATERS, WATERS  
BOOTS & SHOES  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
At the old stand, 107 Fourth street, known as the NEW YORK STORE, formerly occupied by DUKER, HEATH & CO.  
STEPHEN BARKER,  
J. R. MIDDLETON,  
aug25 w&w

**CO-PARTNERSHIP.**  
WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style and firm of S. BARKER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the  
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods  
Business,  
At the old stand, 107 Fourth street, known as the NEW YORK STORE, formerly occupied by DUKER, HEATH & CO.  
STEPHEN BARKER,  
J. R. MIDDLETON,  
aug25 w&w

**Coal and Lumber Yard.**  
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yellow pine, Kentucky River, Potomac, and Canal Coal which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.  
He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.  
If his Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.  
JOHN C. BATES,  
sep18 w&w

**A No. 1 Negro Boy 12 Years Old for Sale.**  
PERSONS wishing to purchase, may call upon  
THO. A. THEOBALD, in South Frankfort.  
aug1 w&w

**Five Dollars Reward.**  
LOST, a Red and White SETTER BITCH PUPPY.  
Send the same to this office.  
cel1 w&w

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATHANIEL WOLFE, S. N. HODGES,  
OF LOUISVILLE, LATE OF FRANKFORT.  
**WOLFE & HODGES,**  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS  
AT LAW,  
AND  
COLLECTING AGENTS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Office on Centre Street, opposite the Court-House.  
oc18 w&w

**MEDICAL REPORT.**  
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.  
PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.  
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD OF treating Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the secret use of both sexes, with a full treatise on SELF-ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, as also on the prevention of marriage, to the entire satisfaction of the patient, and the certainty of their physical condition, as ascertained by a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have been seduced by certain secret habits, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any one for treatment, should first read this invaluable book, DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, and is the only reliable "preventive of pregnancy" warranted not to injure the health. CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy, as miscarriage would be the result, though always harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete instructions for self-treatment, secured from danger or curiosity.  
Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,  
Consulting Surgeon, Gale's Head Dispensary, 314, Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.  
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., daily. (Sundays 9 to 12, A. M.)  
aug16 w&w

**FALL IMPORTATION, 1860.**  
**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
Warranted Uniform in Quality.  
**S. C. BULL,**  
DEALER IN  
**Boots and Shoes**  
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,  
Saint Clair Street, (Told's Old Stand),  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

Men, Boys, Youths, and Children's Boots, of calf, kid, thick and grained leather. Kip Brogans, Planter's Dutch Boots, Congress Calf Gaiters, single and double sole. Also Infant's Shoes of all kinds.  
THICK BOOTS. Special attention is requested to my stock of Men's Thick Boots, made with half double soles and two soles, without a welt. They are a superior article, and can be relied on for excellent service, as I have them made free of all inferior stock.  
BROGANS. And all other kinds of shoes, low and high, and of special durability, and are cheaper to the buyer than a poor shoe at any price.  
Lowest Market Prices. Constantly reminded that persons will seek and find the cheapest house to trade with, I mean to sell my goods out at the lowest rate, for articles of equal quality.  
Hats and Caps. My stock in this line is not surpassed in the city for variety or cheapness.  
sep26 t-wf

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
Miscellaneous, Law, Medical, and Religious.  
HAVE just received a large importation of the above mentioned Books. Scholars wishing School Books, would do well to call on the undersigned, who will find the largest stock of Books, and Stationery in the city.  
S. C. BULL,  
sep29 t-wf

**JOHN G. HENDRICKS,**  
DEALER IN FINE  
Groceries and Confectioneries,  
PURE OLD WHISKY,  
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, &c.,  
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,  
Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and Cordials, &c., &c.  
CORNER ST. CLAIR & BROADWAY STS  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
ian28 w&w

**PURE CATAWBA BRANDY.**  
The merit of really pure BRANDY, for medicinal use, has long been felt, and the opportunity to procure such an article must be regarded as a public good. LYON'S PURE CATAWBA BRANDY excels the choicest imported Brandy in purity, richness of flavor, and wherever it has been introduced, it has invariably met the most unqualified favor and extensive sale. The following celebrated chemists have analyzed it, and certify to its perfect purity: Dr. A. A. Hays, Dr. Nichols, and Prof. Jackson, of Boston; Dr. Jas. B. Childers, N. Y.; Dr. Hiram Cox, Chemical Inspector of Ohio, Cincinnati; and other Chemists, North and South. Special attention of Physicians, called to the fact. For sale by  
W. H. AYER, L. L. SOLE AGENT,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
aug14 w&w

**The Cincinnati Type Foundry AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE**  
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
(ESTABLISHED 1850.)  
Manufacture and furnish to order every variety of  
Printing Materials.  
Our stock of Type is very large, both in extent and variety, including all the styles cut up by other Foundries as well as our own.  
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF  
HAND, JOB, & POWER  
PRESSES,  
OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.  
Second-hand Types and Presses taken in exchange at highest prices.  
Applications for Specimen Books, (which are furnished gratis to the craft), should state the name and location of their office, and specify the manner in which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for the mail.  
L. J. Wells, Agent  
aug

**WELLS' JOBBER, PLATEN 14 by 18, \$200.**  
Do. do. do. 10 by 12, \$100.  
Do. CARD PRESS, 125.  
mar27 w&w

**JOHN A. BAKER,**  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER  
IN  
**MILITARY GOODS,**  
NEW YORK.  
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),  
FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.  
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand and made to order.  
apr24 w&w

**MILLINERY.**  
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HEAD DRESSES, HAIR PINS, CLOAKS, And Other Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at  
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
J. A. HENDERSON  
sep29 w&w

**WESTERN LAW BOOK HOUSE.**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.  
**Robert Clarke & Co.,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO H. W. DERBY & CO.)  
**LAW PUBLISHERS,**  
Booksellers and Importers,  
PUBLISH  
THE KENTUCKY REPORTS;  
STANTON'S KENTUCKY CODE;  
OHIO REPORTS, 28 VOLS.;  
McLEAN'S CIRCUIT COURT REPORTS;  
JOHNSON'S N. Y. CHANCERY REPS;  
BARTON'S HIST. OF A SUIT IN EQUITY;  
HOLCOMB'S INTRODUCT. TO EQUITY;  
&c., &c., &c.  
BY exchanging our own publications for those of Eastern houses, we are able to offer the profession the most liberal terms.  
ALSO, a large and complete assortment of THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS kept constantly on hand.  
AMERICAN & ENGLISH STATIONERY.  
Catalogues furnished gratis on application.  
**ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,**  
No. 34 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.  
oc14 w&w

**NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,**  
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman),  
Nos. 27 and 29 Walnut St., Cincinnati,  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,  
PRINTING INKS,  
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.  
A. L. S. Agent for the Magnolia Mills Writing Papers.  
oc12 w&w

**JOHN BONER,**  
(SUCCESSOR TO PETER SMITH),  
Importer and Dealer in  
**FANCY GOODS, TOYS,**  
CHINA, BASKETS,  
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.  
No. 36 Fifth Street,  
Second door East of Walnut St.  
april9 t-w&w CINCINNATI, O.  
**LITHOGRAPHY**  
AND  
**ENGRAVING.**

PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards, Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c. Bonds, Certificates, Stock Maps, and Book Illustrations. Visiting and Wedding Cards. MIDDLETON, STROBBER & CO.,  
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows' Building,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
mar29 w&w

**THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE**  
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
(ESTABLISHED 1850.)  
Manufacture and furnish to order every variety of  
Printing Materials.  
Our stock of Type is very large, both in extent and variety, including all the styles cut up by other Foundries as well as our own.  
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF  
HAND, JOB, & POWER  
PRESSES,  
OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.  
Second-hand Types and Presses taken in exchange at highest prices.  
Applications for Specimen Books, (which are furnished gratis to the craft), should state the name and location of their office, and specify the manner in which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for the mail.  
L. J. Wells, Agent  
aug

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J. A. HENDERSON  
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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.  
TERMS.  
Onc copy, per annum, in advance, \$4 00  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1860.

Gov. Magoffin has addressed the following circular letter to the Governors of the slave States:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Frankfort, Dec. 9-1860.

Entertaining the opinion that some movement should be instituted at the earliest possible moment, to arrest the progress of events which seem to be rapidly hurrying the Government of the Union to dismemberment, as an initiatory step, have, with great diffidence, concluded to submit to the Governors of the slave States a series of propositions, and ask their counsel and co-operation in bringing about a settlement upon them as a basis. Should the propositions be approved, they can be submitted to the assembling Legislatures and Conventions of the slave States, and a Convention of all said States, or of those only approving, be called to pass upon them, and ask a general Convention of all the States of the Union that may be disposed to meet upon this basis for a full conference. The present good to be accomplished would be to arrest the secession movement, until the question as to whether the Union can be preserved upon fair and honorable terms, can be fully tested. If there be a basis for the adjustment of our difficulties within the Union, nothing should be left undone in order to its development. To this end, it seems to me there should be a conference of the States in some form, and it appears to me the form above suggested would be most effective. I, therefore, as the Governor of a State having as great a stake in the perpetuity of the Union, and at the same time as much solicitude for the maintenance of the institution of slavery as any other, would respectfully beg leave to submit for your consideration the following outline of propositions:

1st. Repeal, by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, all laws in the free States in any degree nullifying or obstructing the execution of the fugitive slave law.  
2d. Amendments to said law to enforce its thorough execution in all the free States, providing compensation to the owner of the slave from the State which fails to deliver him up under the requirements of the law, or throws obstructions in the way of his recovery.  
3d. The passage of a law by Congress, compelling the Governors of free States to return fugitives from justice, indicted by a grand jury in another State, for stealing or enticing away a slave.  
4th. To amend the Constitution so as to divide all the territories now belonging to the United States, or hereafter to be acquired, between the free and the slave States, say upon the line of the 37th degree of north latitude—all north of that line to come into the Union with requisite population as free States, and all south of the same to come in as slave States.  
5th. To amend the Constitution so as to guarantee forever to all the States the free navigation of the Mississippi river.  
6th. To alter the Constitution so as to give the South the power, say in the United States Senate, to protect itself from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation upon the subject of slavery.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
B. MAGOFFIN.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—North Carolina Legislature, (regular session,) met November 19, and is now in session.

South Carolina Legislature, (regular session,) met November 26th, and is still in session. The election for members of the State Convention in South Carolina took place on the 6th inst., and the Convention meets the 17th.

Louisiana Legislature, (special session,) met December 10th.

Election for members of the State Convention in Alabama occurs on the 24th inst., and the Convention meets on the 7th of January.

Virginia Legislature, (special session,) meets January 7th.

Georgia Legislature is now in session, and an election for delegates to a State Convention has been ordered for 31 of January, 1861; Convention sits 16th January.

Florida Legislature is now in session; election for delegates to a State Convention ordered for the 22d inst.; Convention meets 3d January, 1861.

The Legislature of Mississippi, (special session,) met on the 26th ult., and has just adjourned, after passing a bill unanimously providing for holding a State Convention. The election for members to the Convention will be held on the 20th of December, and the Convention will assemble January 7th.

The Legislature of Tennessee (special session) meets the 7th of January, 1861.

SOMETHING FOR COERCIONISTS.—Burke, maintaining in the House of Commons that the American Colonies could not be subdued by British arms, said: "In Virginia, and the Carolinas they have a vast multitude of slaves. Where this is the case in any part of the world, those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an employment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom, as in countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with much abject toil—with great misery—with all the exterior of servitude; liberty looks, among them, like something that is more noble and liberal. I do not mean, sir, to commend the superior morality of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it, but I cannot alter the nature of man. The fact is so, and those people of the Southern Colonies are much more strongly, and with a higher and more stubborn spirit, attached to liberty than those to the Northward. There were all the Ancient Commonwealths—such were our Gothic ancestors—such in our days were the Poles, and not slaves themselves. In such a people the haughtiness of domination combines with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and renders it invincible."

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.—We call attention to the Prospectus of this old and well known Philadelphia weekly in our advertising columns. It will be seen that its publishers offer a large and Handsome Engraving, as well as Webster's Dictionary, and Lippincott's Gazetteer as premiums. The Post is generally acknowledged to be one of the best literary papers published.

## Government Finances.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.  
The report of Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, to the lower House of Congress, is a concise but very interesting document—the straightened condition of the finances of the government, which have been adversely affected by the unexpected political troubles of the country, giving it special importance just now.

THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

The report shows that the aggregate means for the support of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, amounted to \$81,091,306 43, inclusive of a balance of \$4,339,275 54 which remained over in the treasury from the previous year.

The expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was \$77,462,102 72, (inclusive of \$17,613,628 of public debt redeemed,) which, deducted from the aggregate receipts as above of \$81,091,306 43, left a balance in the treasury on the 1st of July last of \$3,629,203 71.

The receipts during the last year, \$81,395,200 were from the Treasury notes of the act of December 23, 1857, and \$1,380,000 from loan, per act June 14, 1858, and from other sources as follows: Customs, \$51,187,511 87; public bonds, \$1,778,553 71, and miscellaneous, \$1,010,764 31.

PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

The receipts of the past quarter of the fiscal year 1861, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860, have amounted to \$16,719,750 14, (which is an increase of \$173,600 00 from the same quarter last year,) which, with the balance of \$3,629,203 71 in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1860, makes—\$20,348,953 75.

The estimated receipts during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year 1861, are: From customs, \$40,000,000 00; From public lands, 2,500,000 00; From miscellaneous sources, 750,000 00; From loan, authorized, 21,000,000 00; June 23d, 1860, \$64,000,000 00.

Making the total of ascertained and estimated means for the service of the current fiscal year, 1861, \$84,348,953 75. The expenditure of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1860, was—\$6,543,473 59.

The estimated expenditure from appropriations heretofore made by law, during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year 1861, according to the report of the register is—\$6,903,233 58.

The loan of June 23d, 1860, the amount of which is stated among the means of the current year, is expressly required to be applied to the redemption of Treasury notes—the amount of those notes and interest thereon, as determined by the register, during the first quarter—\$6,024,600 00.

Making the aggregate expenditure, ascertained and estimated, for the current fiscal year 1861, \$84,102,107 17. When compared with the total of ascertained and estimated means for the service of the current fiscal year, 1861, ascertained and estimated, a balance in the treasury on July 1, 1861, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1862, of—\$245,846 58.

The foregoing statement assumes that the whole sum embraced in the estimated expenditure for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year will be actually called for within the year. The amount stated, \$46,935,232 58, does not include the entire balance of the appropriation heretofore made by law, but such sum as the respective departments have indicated may probably be required. But in practice for many years past the sums drawn from the Treasury during any year have been much less than the estimated amount, and the balance within such year according to the character of the appropriations and the exigencies of the public service. It may be, therefore, fairly anticipated that should the operations of the government proceed in their ordinary course, that at least four millions of dollars more may be deducted from the estimated expenditure of the current fiscal year, leaving a balance in the treasury on July 1, 1861, to that extent.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR FROM JULY 1, 1861, TO JUNE 30, 1862.

Estimated receipts from customs, \$40,000,000 00  
Estimated receipts from public lands, 2,500,000 00  
Estimated receipts from miscellaneous sources, 750,000 00  
Balance in the treasury July 1, 1861, 3,629,203 71  
\$46,935,232 58

Aggregate estimated means for the fiscal year 1862, \$46,935,232 58

Estimated expenditure from permanent appropriations, \$9,500,000 00  
Estimated expenditure from balance of former appropriations not before required, 12,118,112 62  
Estimates now submitted by the Executive department for appropriations by Congress, 46,533,233 58  
\$22,151,112 62

Aggregate estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1862, \$22,151,112 62  
Showing a deficit of estimated expenditure for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, of—\$24,784,119 96

The suggestions above made, as to not drawing from the Treasury during the year the whole amount of the appropriations authorized by law, will apply to the estimates, so that, instead of the deficiency of \$24,784,119 96, there will probably remain in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1862, a balance of about \$8,000,000.

The correctness of this estimate of expenditure for the present and next fiscal year, be illustrated in another article in this issue. The entire expenditure of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, exclusive of the redemption of Treasury notes, which are otherwise provided for, and the interest on the public debt, was \$59,848,474 72, and in that sum was included \$4,446,009 26 to meet a deficiency in the Post-office Department produced by the failure of the post office appropriation bill as passed by Congress the 31st of July. Congress—thereby casting this amount to be paid and charged in the expenditure of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, though in point of fact the service was rendered and the liability incurred in the preceding year. It should be borne in mind that the sum of \$59,848,474 72, included not only payments growing out of such appropriations as had been estimated for the department, but all other sums appropriated by Congress. There is no reason why the expenditure for the present or next fiscal year should exceed that of the last year. Allowing, however a margin for an increase, it may be safely stated that the expenses for the two years will not exceed \$90,000,000 each—making the amount to be provided for \$180,000,000. The estimated means of the Treasury for the same period are, for the year ending June 30, 1862, \$164,250,000, which would leave an excess of estimated means over estimated expenditure of \$7,598,995 74.

The estimate of receipts into the Treasury have been made without reference to the financial and commercial panic, which has assumed so threatening an aspect within the last few days, and of which I shall speak more fully hereafter. The country was never in a more prosperous condition. Our planters and farmers have been blest, as a general rule with abundant crops, and were realizing remunerative prices for all kinds of products. The exports of the last fiscal year had reached the enormous sum of \$400,123,296, and the imports for the same period \$302,163,341, yielding a revenue from customs of \$53,186,611 87. The exports of domestic produce for the present fiscal year, as far as they have been received, indicate an increase full equal, if not greater, than that of preceding years, thus authorizing the estimate of increased revenue from that source. Apart, therefore, from the threatened embarrassment in the trade and business of the country, these estimates, both of expenditure and receipts, would be submitted to Congress with great confidence that they would not vary very far from the actual results.

It is impossible to anticipate the effects which this threatened revolution will produce upon the business of the country. The absence of such ordinary causes for such a state of things leaves no data upon which to make calculations—all the elements of prosperity are in existence—abundant crops with remunerative prices, money seeking safe investments, and, indeed, everything to indicate more than the usual increase in trade and business. The causes which have so suddenly arrested this tide of prosperity must be looked for outside of the financial and commercial operations of the country; they are of a political character, and therefore so dependent for their ultimate effect upon future developments that it is impossible, at present, to say what will be the extent of their influence. If, as some suppose, they are

merely temporary, and will soon pass away, then there will be no necessity for any action of Congress, except to provide for the embarrassments already existing in consequence of them. If, on the other hand, the effect should prove more permanent, the fact will be made manifest during the present session of Congress, and in time for such action as will provide the necessary means to carry out the operations of the government and preserve the public credit.

Already has the Treasury been seriously affected by their causes. The receipts from customs for the last few days have greatly fallen off, and the limited amount received is composed each day of an increased proportion of Treasury notes not yet due. The indications are that such will, at least for the present, continue to be the case, not only so, but in consequence of the failure of bidders for the late loan to comply with the terms of their bids, a portion of the ordinary revenues has been withdrawn from the ordinary sources of expenditure to meet the payment of Treasury notes past due, and the interest thereon. This condition of things demands the immediate action of Congress, and it is to-day—by the very nature of the case—compelled to enable the department to carry on the operations of the government, and at the same time preserve unimpaired the public credit.

The permanent public debt on June 30, 1860, was \$45,079,203 08, and the outstanding Treasury notes at that date amounted to \$19,590,500. By the act of June 22, 1860, provision was made for the redemption of Treasury notes and payment of the interest thereon. This act provided for the issuing of stock for an amount not exceeding \$20,000,000, at a rate of interest "not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years."

It was the policy of the department to negotiate this loan for such amount and at such time as would place the money in the Treasury to meet these Treasury notes as they should fall due. To have negotiated the whole amount thereof, or any portion in advance of the notes falling due, would have subjected the government to the unnecessary payment of interest during the time the money would have remained in the hands of the Treasury uncalled for. There was no power in the department to call in the Treasury notes until they became due. Besides, the withdrawal of such an amount of specie from the public would have been attended with the most injurious effects upon the financial operations of the country. For these reasons, no negotiation of any portion of the loan was attempted until the 5th day of September, 1860, when proposals were invited for ten millions of the loan, which was ample to meet all the Treasury notes that would fall due before January 1, 1861. The rate of interest was fixed at five per centum per annum, under the conviction that the loan could be readily negotiated at that rate; for at that time the five per cent. stock of the United States was selling in the market at a premium of about 100 per cent. over the rate just expected, and the whole amount offered was taken either at par or a small premium. Before, however, the time had arrived for payment on the part of the bidders, the financial crisis, to which I have already referred, came. Some of the bidders promptly withdrew their proposals, and others were willing to do so, if required by the department, though it would be at a considerable sacrifice. Under these circumstances an additional term of thirty days was given to all bidders who would deposit one-half of the amount of their bids within the time originally prescribed. Most of the bidders avail themselves of this extension, and made their deposits accordingly on or before the 23d of November. The result was, that the loan was not only fully subscribed, but the amount of the loan was increased by the additional term of thirty days has been offered, on condition that they would increase their deposit of one per cent. to five per cent. To this proposition no response has as yet been received. The amount of the loan awarded to this last class of bidders, \$1,099,000.

The question presents itself, what action shall be taken in reference to the stock which may thus be forfeited? There is no power in the department, as the law now stands, to meet the case. It is recommended that Congress should immediately authorize the department to dispose of this stock upon the best possible terms, holding the defaulting bidders responsible for the difference between their bids and the amount for which the stock is sold. The Treasury will be relieved of this burden, and the necessities of the Treasury demand prompt action on this subject. Not only are the Treasury notes past due rapidly coming in for redemption, but, as already stated, those not due are being paid for by customs, thereby withdrawing from the regular operations of the government its principal source of revenue.

To meet the same outstanding Treasury notes and interest thereon, there is yet to be negotiated eleven millions of the stock authorized by the act of June 22, 1860. The statement just made of the difficulties attending the payment for the stock already sold, in connection with the fact that capitalists, in the present condition of the country, seem unwilling to invest in United States stock, leads me to feel most certain that the remaining eleven millions cannot now be negotiated upon terms acceptable to the government. The condition of the Treasury is such that no serious delay can be indulged. I recommend, therefore, the repeal of so much of the act of June 22, 1860, as authorizes the issuing of this additional eleven millions of stock, and that another act be passed for the issue of Treasury notes to the same amount, to be negotiated at such rates as will command the confidence of the country. To create that confidence, I recommend that the public lands be unconditionally pledged for the ultimate redemption of all the Treasury notes which it may become necessary to issue. I make this recommendation of substituting the public lands for stock, not only on the conviction that there should always be a fund in the department, power to issue Treasury notes for a limited amount, under the direction of the President, to meet unforeseen contingencies. It is a power which can never be abused, as the amount realized from such source can only be used to meet lawful demands upon the Treasury.

No Secretary of the Treasury or President would ever exercise it, except compelled to do so by the exigencies of the public service. On the other hand, it would enable the Government to meet without embarrassment those sudden calls to which the country is always liable, and which cannot always be anticipated.

I have already stated that provision should be made at once to relieve the Treasury from its present embarrassments, produced by the causes referred to. To this Congress is called upon. The issuing of an additional amount of Treasury notes, not less than ten millions of dollars. With these means the department will be enabled to meet all lawful demands upon it for the present. The extent of the financial crisis through which the country is now passing cannot now be determined, and until it is better known, no policy can be recommended of a permanent character.

No change in the revenue laws can be made in time to meet these difficulties; and if it could, the same causes would produce the same results under any laws that might be passed. If Congress, however, should determine upon such a policy—either with a view to meet existing difficulties or for the purpose of providing for the payment of any portion of the public debt—I can only refer them, for the views of the department, to my former report on that subject.

The above is all that relates particularly to the financial and commercial operations of the country. The Secretary again urges the attention of Congress to the importance of the bill for the consolidation of the revenue laws; the improvement of the marine service, substituting steam for sailing vessels, and increasing the pay of that department; the progress of public buildings and want of marine hospitals; and refers also to the proposed bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, and the proposed bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, and the proposed bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river.

T. Barclay's discovery for preventing the brass and counterfeiting of United States coin. The fact that, in accordance with an act of Congress, commissioners were sent to the International Statistical Congress in London last July, is also referred to, with the further fact that the Commissioner of the Census, Mr. F. A. Tappan, withdrew therefrom on the first day of the session, on account of the presence of a negro as a member of the body. The report of the Commissioner of the Census, Mr. F. A. Tappan, is also referred to, with the further fact that the Commissioner of the Census, Mr. F. A. Tappan, withdrew therefrom on the first day of the session, on account of the presence of a negro as a member of the body. The report of the Commissioner of the Census, Mr. F. A. Tappan, is also referred to, with the further fact that the Commissioner of the Census, Mr. F. A. Tappan, withdrew therefrom on the first day of the session, on account of the presence of a negro as a member of the body.

Letter from Ex-President Pierce.  
The Constitution publishes the following letter from ex-President Pierce, written to a friend in Washington:

LOWELL, MASS., November 25, 1860.  
MY DEAR SIR: Your letter was received at Concord, on Saturday, and I should have answered it long since, had I not been so busy. I am here to-day on business, and can therefore do scarcely more than to thank you; but let me say, at least, be said.

The apprehensions which you so forcibly express did not increase mine. You know how sincerely and earnestly I have for years deprecated the causes which, if not removed, I foresee must produce the fearful crisis which is now upon us; and I know how ineffectual, in this section, have been all warnings of patriotism and ordinary forecast. Now, for the first time, men are compelled to open their eyes, as if aroused from some strange delusion, upon a full view of the earnest and magnitude of impending calamities. It is worse than I anticipated, and it is to-day—by the very nature of the case—compelled to enable the department to carry on the operations of the government, and at the same time preserve unimpaired the public credit.

In case of disruption, we shall all be involved in common financial embarrassment and ruin, and I fear, in common destruction, so much more appalling than any attendant upon mere sacrifice of property, that one involuntary turn even from its contemplation. To my mind one thing is clear—no wise man can, under existing circumstances, dream of coercion. The first blow struck in that direction will be a blow fatal even to hope.

You have observed, of course, how seriously commercial confidence, and consequently the price of stocks, &c., have already been shaken at the North, and yet there is in the public mind a wonderful comprehension of the real danger. Still there are indications of a disposition to repeal laws directed against the constitutional rights of the Southern States—such as "personal liberty bills," &c.—and if we could gain a little time, there would seem to be ground of hope that these just causes of distrust and dissatisfaction may be removed.

I trust the South will make a large draft on their devotion to the Union, and be guided by their moderation which the exigency so urgently calls for. Can it be that this flag, with all the stars in their places, is no longer to float at home—abroad and always as an emblem of our united power, common freedom and unchallenged security? Can it be that it is to go down in darkness, if not in blood, before the eyes of a whole century of our independent national existence?

I agree with you that madness has ruled the hour in pushing forward a line of aggression upon the South, but I will not despair of returning reason, and of a re-awakened sense of constitutional right and duty. I will still look with earnest hope for the full and speedy vindication of the equal rights and equal obligations of these States, and for the restoration of the Union, under the present constitution—fraternally secured by following the example of the fathers of the Republic—fraternity based upon admission and cheerful maintenance of all the provisions and requirements of the sacred instrument under which they and their children have been so signally blessed. When that hope shall perish, if perchance it must, life itself, my friend, will lose its value for you and me.

It is apparent that much will depend upon the views expressed and the tone and temper manifested during the early days of the session of Congress now near at hand. May the God of our fathers guide the counsels of those who, in the different departments of government, are invested with the honor and responsibility of the nation, since the sitting of the convention which framed the Constitution. Your friend,  
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Louisiana Legislature—Extra Session.  
BATON ROUGE, Dec. 10.—The extra session of the Louisiana Legislature was convened at 12 o'clock. The Governor's message says the occasion is a sad one, and that the Legislature will be called upon to make a decision, and many a decision. He reviews the past history of the country regarding the slavery question, and notices the gradual change of sentiment therein, which is vital to the interest of the State. He reverts to the repeated aggressions on the part of the North, by their Personal Liberty Bills; by their refusal to allow the return of fugitives; by the enactment of their laws against the fugitive slave law. The election of Lincoln shows that the Northern mind is poisoned against us. The large majority in the Northern States exhibits an evidence of the universality of feeling of hostility to our institutions. The wise counsels of our fathers are forgotten. The fraternal remonstrances of the South, whether from individuals or States, are discarded. He recommends a convention, and says that Louisiana ought not to refuse to meet her sister slaveholding States in council, there united to determine upon a firm demand to be made upon the Northern States for a repeal of obnoxious legislation and a future guarantee against such measures. The action of Louisiana should be for the purpose of restoring peace and harmony, and for the purpose of determining the questions before the inauguration of a Republican President. It does not comport with the honor and self respect of Louisiana as a slaveholding State to remain under a Black Republican President. He insists that Louisiana should assist her sister States with the same alacrity, courage, and calmness with which they have assisted others.

A resolution recommends the creation of a military board, the purchase of arms for distribution among the volunteer companies of the State, and asks an appropriation of not less than \$500,000 for such purpose.

Col. Jacques's petition for the Standing Committee on the Militia to propose a bill for organizing and arming the militia, and for the purpose of the 29th of November last, was referred with the Governor's message, to a Joint Committee.

There was no excitement, but everything was cool and calm. The members were not disposed to hasty action, but were in favor of preparing for any emergency.

Business men who go to Louisville, would be happy to know that the United States Hotel is in the very centre of business, churches, and all the principal city attractions. Then it is a first class house at only a dollar and a half a day.—Arkansas Baptist.

COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1860.  
CASES DECIDED.  
Gross v. Hamon, Fleming, affirmed.  
Stacker v. Whitlock, Lyon, affirmed.  
Vickers v. Jones, Palaski, affirmed.  
Graham's trustees v. Aiken et ux et al, Boyle, affirmed.  
Finnell, Com. Ex. v. Cox, Franklin, reversed.  
Thompson's heirs v. Hamon's adm'r, Livingston, reversed.  
Floyd v. Weaver, Palaski, reversed.  
Baker et al v. Gooch et al, Madison, reversed.

ORDERS.  
H. S. Daffin, Esq., of Paducah, admitted attorney in this court.  
Hobbs et al v. King et al, Lincoln, ex parte appeal granted.  
Hart et al v. Lyon, Palaski, dismissed motion, appellee failure to file record.  
Swango v. Nichol's heirs, Bath; affidavit filed and motion for writ of habeas corpus, continued.  
Montgomery v. Benedict, Lincoln; continued.  
Miller et al v. Jackson et al, Lincoln; submitted on briefs.  
Com'th v. Turner, argued by Runyon for Commonwealth.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12th, 1860.  
CASES DECIDED.  
Ramsey et al v. Ramsey's adm'r et al, Mason, affirmed.  
Harrison v. Tevis & Brecken, Jefferson, affirmed.  
Commonwealth v. Lee & Hildes, Logan, reversed.

ORDERS.  
Elijah Arnold, Esq., of Owen, admitted attorney in this court.  
Swango v. Nichol's heirs, Bath; rule against appellee.  
Jones v. Ewing, Bath.  
Jones v. Kendall, Bath; motion by appellee to dismiss for failure to file record, and motion by appellee to docket the case, granted.  
Hamilton, Montgomery; submitted per agreement filed.  
Watson v. Wickliffe, Large; motion to affirm as a default, denied.

Burnam et al v. Burnam et al, Madison; submitted on briefs.  
Hobbs et al v. King et al, Lincoln; submitted on briefs.  
Call's adm'r v. P. J. Aiken, Boyle.  
Anderson v. Anderson et al, Knox; submitted on briefs.  
Hill v. Cox's adm'r, Davis; submitted on briefs.  
Messier et al v. Woodson, Knox; continued by consent.

Miller et al v. Pottinger, Davies; continued.  
Commonwealth v. Turner; argued by Judge Brock for defendant.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PNEUMONY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Trochiscs," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution more serious attack may be effectually warded off. "Brown's Bronchial Trochiscs" will find their official for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. nov4 wkt-w Gains

Spring Dry Goods.  
GUTHRIE & BROTHERS invite the citizens of Kentucky and vicinity, and all those in want of the most and most attractive dress goods, to a large assortment of Organdies, Bareges, Pine-Apples, Bareges-Analis, Chene-Silks, and a great variety of Poplins and medium goods. Elegant Robes, with five to fifteen ounces in Greenland, Bareges-Analis, Pine-Apples, and Organdies. Special care has been used in the selection of Lace Mantles of all grades, Parasols, Emboiseries, and Linen Goods, with a heavy stock of domestic and Farmers' Goods of every description. The best brands of seasonable DRY GOODS can be had at very low prices, east side of Fourth, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. mar24 wkt-wtf

Dark, Glossy, and Luxuriant Hair!  
HOW!  
By using Heimstreet's Inimitable Restorative. 'on't use anything else on your head. Price 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. See advertisement. oct16 wkt-w Gains

Something New!  
BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD! TO MOTILS! TO MOTILS! Red-rot, red, and act. See advertisement in another column. Sold by W. A. VERILL and J. M. MILLS. jan26 wkt-wtf

W. H. Prof. O. J. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative restores gray hair to its original color, brings up hair on bald heads, removes all dandruff and ching, &c. See the advertisement containing certificates in another column. Sold by W. H. Averill and M. Mills. jan17 wkt-wtf

MARRIED.  
On the 6th inst., by Elder W. S. Giltner, Mr. BRITTON DAVIS to Miss MELVINA T. NEAL, daughter of Lewis Neal, Esq., all of Shelby county. In Alton, Ill., on the 29th ult., at the residence of A. Adams, by the Rev. Melville James, D.D., Henry YERK, Jr., of Marshall, Mo., and formerly of this city, to Miss HETTIE O., only daughter of Dr. Jas. S. O. of New Orleans.

DIED.  
In this city, on Wednesday morning, after a short illness, Mr. C. G. GRAHAM. The funeral services will take place from the late residence of the deceased, on High street, at 3 o'clock (on Thursday) evening. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Specal Orders, No. 1.  
HEADQUARTERS KY. RIVER BATTALION, Frankfort, December 12, 1860. The officers and members of the Kentucky River Battalion are hereby ordered to assemble at their Armory, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of voting for a Captain and other officers. JOHN B. MAJOR, Major Kentucky River Battalion. dec13 wtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.  
LOUT the 6th inst., a light bay HORSE, shot at and snip on the nose; one hind foot white; 8 or 9 years old. He may have light harness marks, as he was in harness. A. W. DUDLEY. dec13 wtf

One Hundred Dollars Reward  
will be paid upon conviction of the thief and return of the horse, if stolen; or a generous reward if he could have been traced. A. W. DUDLEY. dec13 wtf

\$200 REWARD.  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WILLIAM GARDNER CAPPS did kill and murder one Jesse Burton, in the county of Booke, &c., since fled from justice, and is now going at large; Now, therefore, I, BERRAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said CAPPS, and his delivery to the jailer of Booke county, within one year, on the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.  
By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.  
THO. H. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary. dec13 wkt-w Gains

reclamation by the Governor.  
\$250 REWARD.  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES WILSON, under an indictment in the Anderson Circuit Court, for murder did on the 29th of November last, escape from the jail of said county and is now going at large; Now, therefore, I, BERRAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said Wilson, and his delivery to the jailer of Henderson county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.  
By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.  
THO. H. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary. dec13 wkt-w Gains

City Election.  
OFFICE CITY COMMISSIONER, Frankfort, Dec. 11, 1860.  
ORDERED, That an election for eight Councilmen for the City of Frankfort, to serve for the ensuing year, be held at the Court House in said city, on the first Saturday in January next, and that Ruman and A. G. Cammack be judges to superintend said election. By order of the Board of Aldermen, J. W. GWIN, Mayor. J. W.



WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Bigler, the Standing Committee of last session were ordered to be continued.

Mr. Powell's resolution on Federal Affairs was called up.

Mr. Powell said events were rapidly crowding upon us, which were they not speedily repressed, would result in a dissolution of the Government.

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last twenty-five years, there has been but one instance of the rescue of a fugitive slave.

Mr. Powell—Some time ago a negro ran away from Kentucky to Illinois, and the Governor of the latter Commonwealth did not perform his duty.

Mr. Wade—If I recollect right the indictment did not show that the party was ever in Kentucky.

Mr. Powell—The gentleman is evidently mistaken.

Mr. Wade—I don't know much about it.

Mr. Powell—You had better investigate the facts of the case, before you draw the attention of the Senate to it.

Mr. Wade—Is the gentleman (Powell) aware of all the facts?

Mr. Powell—The Governor of Illinois was wrong.

Mr. Davis—Alas! it all resulted in criminality and recrimination.

Mr. Mason—Our grievances are great, we have been humiliated.

Mr. Powell—Congress should apply the necessary legislation. A Convention of separate States to settle this matter is not necessary.

Mr. Mason—We have become satisfied that unless we have evidence that the Constitution and laws will be upheld by a Convention of the different States, we are not bound to remain in the Union.

Mr. Callahan—The State Legislatures should aid in establishing a fraternal feeling.

Mr. Wigfall—Slaves have been recognized as property in at least three places in the Constitution. Our rights have been violated.

Mr. Douglas—Because the rights of the States have been violated, does that justify them in leaving the Union?

Mr. Wigfall—Does the Senator of Illinois (Mr. Douglas) intend of answering one question propose another?

Mr. Davis cited the bill annulling the legislation of Kansas.

This caused a general interchange of expressions between Messrs. Davis, Wigfall, Brown and Douglas, pending which, on motion of Mr. Wigfall, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Douglass, who was an anxious desire that the Select Committee should commence their business and present their deliberations in some tangible form. His hope was, however, faint, as to any useful result. If anything was to be done to save his State, it must be done at once.

The election for delegates to the State Convention takes place on the 20th inst., and the Convention meets on the 7th of January. What means these crowded galleries? His answer was, the excitement which pervades the public mind, not only here, but throughout the country—all are looking to Congress to do something.

He hoped the House would stop this debate and do something if possible to produce harmony among the people. There was a pleasant light in the eyes of the speaker, which was a good omen for the public mind. Let the North show a returning sense of justice and the question which now agitates all will be taken into the hands of the people for a proper settlement.

He trusted that the committee would do something to harmonize the distracted public mind. He knew that Alabama would not remain in the Confederacy longer than the fifteenth of January, unless something was speedily done. He was not a secessionist; he desired peace predicated on the principle of the Constitution. If you can give us that, you can help us to remain in the Union as long as the sun shall shine, and my prayer shall be sent forth for the perpetuity of this government.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, briefly gave the reasons why he should serve on the committee. He might be blamed or censured, but in acting where his conscience approved he defied the opinion of the world. He stood not here as the representative of his constituents. He regretted that the resolution under which the committee was raised came from a distinguished son of Virginia.

He had entertained an opinion that the Southern members should withdraw and leave the Republicans to submit a report for consideration, but this could not be done. The Constitution was sufficient for the protection of Southern rights if executed to the letter and spirit. If our government rests for its construction on public opinion, he would have no hope from that source, nor could it be preserved by compromise or the use of the sword.

The Republicans have destroyed the only bond which binds the Union. The subject matter referred to this committee did not belong to this House. It grew out of principles and systems in the Northern States, directly at war with the safety and material interests of the South. If there were any action at all, it should originate with the House.

The House voted and refused to excuse Mr. Hawkins—95 against 101.

Mr. Hawkins, lest silence would be construed into consent to serve on the Committee, wished to say with all deference and good feeling for those who voted against his request, that he would not serve.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, objected.

Mr. Burnett thought the refusal to excuse gentlemen was extraordinary, after they have made up their minds upon mature reflection, and in justice to their respective States, that they cannot serve. He was satisfied that the committee would be composed of the sentiments of the various sections. The Representatives of South Carolina will only remain here a few days longer—why refuse to excuse Mr. Boyce? Is force the mode and manner of instituting measures with a view to restore peace and good feeling in the country?

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, replied that he would not use force. He was one of those who respected the rights of the South, and now after the lecture of Mr. Burnett, he felt it his duty to vindicate his vote. Present affairs are not with the fate of the Republic, and discussion on the question was not likely to do any good. He, however, expressed his surprise and mortification that the Republican side of the House had refused to participate in the discussion.

Mr. Smith wished to say that his party had not refused to discuss; he would do so at the proper time. He wanted the committee, of which he was a member, to have a fair hearing.

Mr. Smith, resuming, said he expected the opportunity would have been presented of exhibiting the different views of members as a means of influencing and acting on the committee. He was surprised to find that every State participant in the deliberations of the committee, and hence he could not excuse Mr. Hawkins, because if this was done, Florida would be unrepresented.

Mr. Burnett, in an explanation, said this Government is not to be saved by mere eulogies on the Union, but by speedy action.

Mr. Smith resumed. No only expected to see force used to compel Mr. Hawkins to serve, or desire to visit him with punishment other than that of mere opinion. If the gentleman is resolved not to serve on the committee, let him refuse, but not make a request to be excused with a private determination not to perform his duty.

The House refused to excuse Mr. Boyce by a tie vote.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, having been informed that Mr. Hawkins supposed he had made some insinuations to his prejudice disclaimed any such intention, and spoke of the uprightness and integrity of the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. Hawkins was understood to be satisfied with the explanation.

Mr. Morrill asked to be excused from serving on the committee because of other duties which fully occupied his time.

After some debate, Mr. Cowan offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Select Committee to employ a clerk at \$4 per day, and that the committee have leave to sit during the sessions of the House, until they shall report or be otherwise discharged.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and a bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Bureau.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to report on the petition of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, or Indian Agents, can be dispensed with without public detriment. He also presented the petition of Thaddeus Hyatt for relief for the people of Kansas.

Mr. Garrett objected to the petition, but the House referred it to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., made an ineffectual attempt to introduce his Union loving declaratory resolution.

The question on excusing Mr. Morrill was taken up and negatived.

Mr. Hindman wished to propose an amendment to the Constitution. He was opposed to legislation for expediency.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., objected.

Mr. Branch offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the States be called on to-morrow for bills and resolutions, and that the question relative to the status of the Union be referred to the Select Committee.

At half past two o'clock the House adjourned.

### Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—While the most conservative Congressmen freely express the belief that there is no prospect whatever of preventing other States from following the secession example of South Carolina, others are hopeful that something may yet be done in the way of compromise, which would at least preserve the slaveholding States in the Union with the non-slaveholding States. Among the plans suggested by gentlemen belonging to the latter class of Congressmen, is the establishment of a line, by an amendment to the Constitution, similar to the Missouri Compromise.

Other amendments have been submitted to the consideration of members from all sections of the country. As they have received no degree of favor, it may be mentioned they provide:

1. That the Territory shall not be acquired otherwise than by the treaty.

2. The whole inhabitants of any Territory numbering 20,000 shall have the right to elect all officers necessary for its good, under the rules prescribed by an act of Congress, and the Legislature thereof may determine whether to recognize slavery or not during its Territorial existence.

3. Whenever any Territory, preparatory to its assuming State sovereignty, having white inhabitants equal to the number required for a Representative in Congress, and having submitted its Constitution to a vote of the people, applies for admission, it shall be admitted to the Union, whatever may be its provisions in regard to slavery, upon an equal footing with the original States.

4. Congress shall not interfere with slavery where it exists under sanction of law, nor shall it prohibit the transportation of slaves from one slave State to another.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Commodore Shubrick has prepared his letter of resignation, to be tendered by an act of Congress, and the Legislature thereof may determine whether to recognize slavery or not during its Territorial existence.

3. Whenever any Territory, preparatory to its assuming State sovereignty, having white inhabitants equal to the number required for a Representative in Congress, and having submitted its Constitution to a vote of the people, applies for admission, it shall be admitted to the Union, whatever may be its provisions in regard to slavery, upon an equal footing with the original States.

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4. Congress shall not interfere with slavery where it exists under sanction of law, nor shall it prohibit the transportation of slaves from one slave State to another.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Commodore Shubrick has prepared his letter of resignation, to be tendered by an act of Congress, and the Legislature thereof may determine whether to recognize slavery or not during its Territorial existence.



